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09/818,720	03/27/2001	Youichi Itaki	14444	1334

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EXAMINER

YENKE, BRIAN P

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2614

DATE MAILED: 02/17/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/818,720

Applicant(s)

ITAKI ET AL.

Examiner

BRIAN P. YENKE

Art Unit

2614

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-47 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 33-47 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17, 21-26, 31 and 32 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 18, 20 and 27-30 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claims 1 and 13 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 1 recites "displays said video identification signal", however the specification/invention describes displaying the video signal. Therefore, the claims should be amended to "displays said video signals". Appropriate correction is required.

Claim 13, states "...as claimed in claim," , the examiner presumes that claim 13, should depend from claim 3, thus claim 13, should be amended to read "...as claimed in claim 3". Appropriate correction is required.

The examiner has rejected the above, claims based upon the to be corrected version.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-17, 21-26 and 31-32 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP-8-88820 in view of Yee et al., US 6,122,000.

In considering claims 1 and 17,

a) the claimed a step in which a video display apparatus...is met by JP-8-88820 (Fig 1,2 shown as Fig 8a/b in applicant's Prior Art drawings) as disclosed in applicant's prior art, where the master unit 502 is the specific video display apparatus.

b) the claimed a step in which said other video display apparatuses than said specific video display apparatus display said video signals is met by slave unit 503 (Fig 1,2).

However, as stated by applicant, JP-8-8820 includes a detector/identification unit in both the master and slave units, unlike the claimed "a specific video display apparatus".

Thus the examiner incorporates Yee et al, which discloses synchronization of the multi-display stereoscopic system by synchronizing the master display system 502 (Fig 5) with the slave systems (504/506), where the output of the master controls slave 504, which then controls slave 506 in order to synchronize the display.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify JP-8-8820 which discloses displaying large screen/split picture using a master and slave units, to synchronize the slave units from the master unit as done by Yee in order to display a coherent/smooth image.

In considering claim 2,

JP-8-88820 discloses as applicant states controls by on the input video signal (Fig 2), video selector 521 which is controlled (controller 524) in processing (video processing 522) the expansion of the video signal received.

Although, the detection/reading and displaying of different video inputs onto a display screen is conventional in the art, nonetheless the examiner incorporates Takasu et al., which discloses a system which based upon the detected input video signals frequency and polarity, determines the appropriate control data (table 12) to utilize in displaying the received input image using CRT 20 (Fig 1).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify JP-8-88820 and Yee which disclose a display system which receives a variety of inputs signals which are controlled to synchronously display the image using master/slave units with Takasu, by storing control data associated with the receipt of a variety of possible input signals in order to properly display a multitude of video signals.

In considering claim 3,

The combination of JP-8-88820, Yee and Takasu do not explicitly recite the use of color signals.

However, Takasu does disclose sampling (17), storing (11) and producing/obtaining the adjustment data based upon the type of signal received in order to proper drive the horizontal (14) and vertical (15) deflection control circuits.

Regarding, the color signals, although it is conventional to receive color information, where the color information could be a composite or a component signal, in the form of RGB, YUV, YcrCb etc...is notoriously well known in the art.

Thus, the examiner takes "OFFICIAL NOTICE" in regards to a system which processes the input signal by using the color information. Therefore, it would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify, JP-8-88820, Yee and Takasu which receives/detects a variety of inputs and derives/obtains the appropriate control data in displaying the data, by using the color information of the received signal in order to process the color information of the received signal into the color format of the display device.

Regarding claim 4,

Takasu discloses samples the video signals via input/output 17, where the signals are adjusted via nonvolatile memory adjustment 12 and stored in video output circuit 13 (Fig 3).

Regarding claims 5 and 21,

The claimed wherein said video characteristics are horizontal synchronizing frequencies... is met by Takasu (Fig 5-9) which discloses the horizontal frequency.

Regarding claims 6 and 22,

The claimed wherein said video characteristics are vertical synchronizing frequencies... is met by Takasu (Fig 5-9) which discloses the vertical frequency.

Regarding claims 7 and 23,

The claimed wherein said video characteristics are polarities of horizontal synchronizing components... is met by Takasu (Fig 5-9) which discloses the polarity of the horizontal frequency.

Regarding claims 8 and 24,

The claimed wherein said video characteristics are polarities of vertical synchronizing components... is met by Takasu (Fig 5-9) which discloses the polarity of the vertical frequency.

Regarding claims 9 and 25,

The combination of JP-8-88820, Yee and Takasu does not explicitly recite the detection of interlaced and non-interlaced scanning.

The detection of interlace and progressive is notoriously well known in the art, where an interlaced signal displays the fields of odd then even lines and progressive sequentially displays the odd/even lines as a frame. Therefore, the examiner takes "OFFICIAL NOTICE" in regards to a system which detects whether a received signal is an interlaced or non-interlaced signal.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify JP-8-88820, Yee and Takasu which receives/detects a variety of inputs and derives/obtains the appropriate control data in displaying the data, by detecting whether the received signal is either an interlaced or non-interlaced signal in order to process and/or convert the signal onto an interlaced or non-interlaced display.

Regarding claims 10 and 26,

The combination of JP-8-88820, Yee and Takasu does not explicitly recite the frequency dividing ratios of the video signals to a sync signal component.

The detection of the frequency dividing ratio of the video signal to a sync signal is notoriously well known in the art in order to properly synchronize the received signal

with that of the display system. The examiner takes "OFFICIAL NOTICE" in regards to a video system which detects the frequency dividing ratio of the video signal.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify JP-8-88820, Yee and Takasu which receives/detects a variety of inputs and derives/obtains the appropriate control data in displaying the data, by determining the frequency dividing ratio of the video signal to a sync signal in order to synchronize the received signal with that of the display timing.

Regarding claims 11 and 14,

The examiner takes "OFFICIAL NOTICE" in regards to a video system which control the writing and readout timings of video signals into a memory. It is conventional in the art to synchronize the input video signal and any additional video processing/conversion with that of the display timing in order to display a coherent picture.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify JP-8-88820, Yee and Takasu which receives/detects a variety of inputs and derives/obtains the appropriate control data in displaying the data, by synchronizing/controlling the timing of the input signals into the proper display parameters.

Regarding claims 12-13,

The examiner takes "OFFICIAL NOTICE" in regards to a video system which discriminates the trapping width of the video signals into the picture memory both in the vertical and horizontal direction.

It is conventional in the art when receiving a signal to detect what the horizontal and vertical resolution is, in order to properly synchronize the received signal into a displayed image.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify JP-8-88820, Yee and Takasu which receives/detects a variety of inputs and derives/obtains the appropriate control data in displaying the data, to detect horizontal and vertical resolution (trapping width) in order to properly convert, store and display the image.

In considering claims 15-16 and 31-32,

The examiner takes "OFFICIAL NOTICE" in regards to a video system which controls the displayed video signal both in the horizontal and vertical direction. It is conventional in the art when receiving a signal(s) to convert/process the signal into the displayed format, whether increasing/decreasing/or neither the horizontal and/or vertical direction of the signal.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify JP-8-88820, Yee and Takasu which receives/detects a variety of inputs and derives/obtains the appropriate control data in displaying the data, By adjusting the input signal if required into the proper display format including the horizontal and vertical direction, to properly display the received signal onto a particular display.

Allowable Subject Matter

3. Claims 33-47 are allowed.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: Prior Art fails to show a plurality of video display apparatuses includes all limitations as claimed, in addition where the main controller controls the other (non-main) controllers.

Claims 18, 20 and 27-30 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian Yenke whose telephone number is (703) 305-9871. The examiner work schedule is Monday-Thursday, 0730-1830 hrs.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's Supervisor, John W. Miller, can be reached at (703)305-4795.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 872-9314

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist). Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is

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(703)305-4700.



B.P.Y.
February 10, 2004


BRIAN P. YENKE
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2614